

# BULLETIN

OF THE

## ESSEX INSTITUTE.

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FIELD MEETING AT ANNISQUAM, THURSDAY,  
AUGUST 8, 1872.

[Continued.]

THE PRESIDENT in the chair. Records of preceding meeting read.

THE PRESIDENT in his opening remarks alluded briefly to the objects of the Institute, the origin of the field meetings, the opportunity offered thereby to gather information, from every part of the county, of historical and scientific value, and also to awaken an interest for these pursuits in the several places visited. He mentioned that two meetings the present season had previously been held: one at Middleton, an inland town diversified with hills and dales, with many by-paths skirted with shrubbery and flowering plants, with pleasant ponds and running streams; on the shores of one of these ponds known as Forest Lake was the rendezvous for the day; the other at Groveland, on the banks of the Merrimac, with the

beautiful grove on the river banks, hence its name, and fine views from the several eminences in the centre of the town. He said that this day they had come to the seashore, the rock-bound coast, lashed in the wintry months with the tempestuous waves, and that in the summer the calm and placid waters, the cool and refreshing breezes rendered it a most delightful retreat; that here another field was opened for their inspection, the marine fauna and flora, and the peculiar geological formation of this part of the coast.

The speaker reminded them that they had come to a new place, not newly settled but new to most of them, and in common with the members of the Institute he had found much enjoyment in visiting these new scenes and attractions.

Mr. F. W. PUTNAM of Salem was called upon and made some interesting remarks founded on two specimens which he had collected during his rambles in the forenoon.

#### INDIAN SHELL HEAPS.

He said that he had taken a boat and visited Coffin's beach and the sand hills adjacent, with the hope of discovering some of the Indian shell heaps which are frequently found along the New England coast, often buried beneath the sand drifts, and uncovered at other times by the shifting of the sand. He had found but one such at Coffin's farm as the excessive heat prevented him from continuing his search. From this one he had obtained a small piece of Indian pottery, which was passed round and exhibited to the audience. He said this was a piece of an ornamented pot, as was shown by the groove across it, and from the curvature of the piece it must have been a part of a small vessel. Some of these pots were

eighteen inches in diameter, and others quite small. The Indian pottery was composed of clay and pounded clam shells, and dried in the sun at first, though afterwards, as they were used for cooking purposes, they had the appearance of having been baked. These shell heaps also contained axes, gouges, arrow-heads and other stone implements, and particularly interesting was a kind of fish spear made of bone. There was also found a kind of awl made of bone, finely pointed and used by the Indians for making holes in skins, etc. By an examination of the kitchen refuse heaps of the Indians, it could be determined pretty accurately the kinds of animal food that were used by them. Bones of the deer, moose, and the other animals once common to this part of the country, had been found; also the black bear, and in one instance a tooth of a white bear, which indicated that though this animal is an inhabitant of the arctic regions, he might have been occasionally found, in times long past, in these latitudes. In all, the bones of some ten or twelve of the different kinds of mammalia had been found in these refuse heaps. The bones of a bird now extinct, as is believed, the last known specimen having been taken in Greenland, the great auk, had been found. This bird was of a heavy build and incapable of flight. Of the fish, the Indians used all the common kinds here taken, and they also consumed large quantities of the fish known as the wolf fish, devil fish, or monk fish, which we regard as unfit for food. More than two-thirds of the fish bones found in many of these Indian refuse heaps were of this species.

#### EGG CASE OF THE SKATE.

Another interesting specimen obtained by him was the egg case of one species of the skate. This is found on



our beaches and is supposed by many persons to be a kind of sea plant, being black and of the texture of dried rockweed. In shape it very much resembles a hand barrow and one of its common English names is derived from this resemblance. This case is formed in the oviduct of the fish, and unlike the process in other oviparous animals, where the shell is the last part of the egg produced, this case or shell is in part formed before the egg is deposited in it. The egg, enclosed in the case, is then laid and becomes attached to various substances by means of filaments extending from the projections or tubes of the case. After a while the young skates are hatched, when the empty shell is driven on shore. Many of the skates lay eggs of this character, others are viviparous. The common dog fish, which is a species of shark, is viviparous, and produces five or six young in a perfect state at a time. Some of the larger species of sharks are oviparous, others are viviparous. Mr. Putnam's remarks were listened to with much interest, many of his facts being new to a large portion of the audience.

#### HISTORICAL NOTICES OF THE THIRD PARISH AT ANNISQUAM.

Rev. E. W. COFFIN, of Orange, Mass., a former pastor of the society at Annisquam for the term of five years, was next called upon to give a short sketch of the history of the society. He said that Mr. Hooper, the present pastor, having been notified that it would be desirable for him to give the meeting some information concerning the rise and progress of the Parish in whose church they were to assemble, and having made arrangements, which he could not change without great inconvenience, to be absent on his summer vacation at the time of holding the meeting, had requested him to supply the desired information. He had, when pastor of the society, prepared and

delivered two discourses on its history, but as he did not have them with him at this time, he could only avail himself of the matter contained in them, as far as his memory could serve him, and he might make some mistakes. This was originally the third Congregational Parish in Gloucester, the one in the harbor being the first, and the one in the West Parish being the second. The first minister settled over the parish was Benjamin Bradstreet, who was settled in 1728, and continued pastor till his death in 1762. He had a numerous family, and one of his daughters married James Day, a resident of this village, and some of their descendants are living in this neighborhood at the present time. From the best information he (Mr. Coffin) could obtain, he believed that the first meeting house, which probably stood near the old burying-ground at Bay View, was burned, and that on the question of building another a division arose as to the location, some of them wishing to rebuild on the old site, and some on the site of the present church, and that at a meeting of the Parish it was decided by a majority to build on the old site, and that the frame of the building was prepared and placed on the spot preparatory to raising it the next day. But when the people came to the raising the next morning they found no frame there, the friends of the present location, having, during the night, removed the whole of the timber to this site. This action settled the question as to location, and the meeting house was built on the place where this church stands, and here it stood till 1830, when it was replaced by this structure. Rev. John Wyeth was the next minister; he was settled in 1766, but remained only two years. The parish could not be called minister worshippers, as might be judged from their peculiar way of hinting to Mr. Wyeth their desire for a change: once a musket ball was fired just



over his head, and his black horse, during one night while in the pasture, changed color by a liberal application of whitewash. The pastor finally took the hint and left, stopping at the top of the hill, and shaking the dust from his feet as a testimony against them. The next minister was Rev. Obadiah Parsons, who was an eloquent man, and his pulpit services were very acceptable. Stories were circulated discreditable to his moral character, however, and he was finally dismissed. It is related that at the council called to consider his case, the principal witness against him was a colored woman, and the question arising whether the testimony of a colored person should be received, it was decided at that early day not to receive the same. The church remained without a pastor until the Rev. Ezra Leonard, who is and ever will be held in high veneration by the people of Squam, was settled in 1804, and remained pastor till his death in 1832. A remarkable change took place during his administration, he publicly embracing the doctrine of Universalism in 1811, carrying the whole society with him, with the exception of four or five families. In announcing this change of views, he preached a Universalist sermon, and told them he believed this doctrine, and must preach it if he preached at all. The parish voted to retain him until his year expired, and in the following March the record says it was voted that "he continue to preach the gospel as usual." Mr. Coffin also gave a short sketch of all the ministers of the parish since the death of Mr. Leonard, but want of space forbids our following his remarks further than giving their names, time of service and brief individual notices.

Rev. Abraham Norwood, one year; Rev. Elbridge Trull, one year; Rev. John Harriman, three years; Rev. Geo. C. Leach, four years; Rev. M. B. Newell, three

years; Rev. J. A. Bartlett, two years; Rev. B. H. Clark, one year; Rev. E. W. Coffin, five years; Rev. Nath'l Gunnison, three years; Rev. E. Partridge, two years; Rev. L. L. Record, three years; Rev. J. H. Tuller, one year; Rev. J. H. Willis, two years; Rev. F. A. Benton, one year; bringing us down to the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Hooper, who was settled in 1871, and whose temporary absence we regret to-day. The church, as a Universalist body, has had fifteen ministers, of whom only seven survive.

Mr. Norwood has been an able and amiable minister, residing now in Conn. Mr. Trull thought he could do better in furnishing medicine for the *body*, and so engaged in the druggist business. Mr. Harriman left the ministry and engaged in secular pursuits, and has been dead many years. Mr. Leach united with, and is now a member of, the Catholic church. Mr. Newell committed suicide about six years ago, in West Brattleboro', Vt. Mr. Bartlett died a few years ago, having previously retired from the ministry. Mr. Clark changed his views while at Annisquam and never preached afterward. Mr. Coffin has ever been, and is now a Universalist minister of the conservative type, and is now settled in Orange, Mass. Mr. Gunnison one of our most able and excellent ministers, died two years ago, in Maine, of paralysis. Mr. Partridge is yet alive, "hale and hearty," although "the almond tree flourishes" to a perfect whiteness. Mr. Record, a most excellent man and minister, left for the higher life two years ago. Mr. Tuller is yet living in one of the western states. Mr. Willis is now settled in North Orange, Mass. Mr. Benton was a young man of brilliant talents and a very good man, but too radical to suit a majority of the parish at Annisquam. He is now preaching to a radical society in the west.

ALLEN W. DODGE, Esq., of Hamilton, was the next speaker. He said he had been introduced as the County Treasurer, but he did not think that circumstance would add much to the interest of his speech. He said if any one had a draft on him in his official capacity, he would pay it at sight, but as to any scientific drafts, he should require several days' grace on them. He said the world regarded the acquisition of wealth as the only true success, but he thought that the young men of this Institute who had been sitting at the gates of the temple of nature, and knocked till they had obtained an answer, and had then given the knowledge thus obtained to the world had attained a higher success. Mr. Dodge's remarks were highly entertaining and valuable, and we regret that space will not permit a more extended abstract of the same.

Rev. L. J. LIVERMORE of Cambridge, at present supplying the Unitarian pulpit in Danvers, expressed his appreciation of such organizations as the Essex Institute.

Hon. JAMES DAVIS, the Trial Justice of Gloucester, claimed to be a Squamer, and as such he had a right to welcome the excursionists to-day, which he proceeded to express in most cordial language.

Hon. J. J. BABSON, of Gloucester, being called upon, gave an interesting

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ANNISQUAM.

MR. PRESIDENT:—In response to the call upon me for some historical incidents connected with the spot upon which we are assembled, I have merely to observe that such of these incidents as are of general interest are very few. Famous Capt. John Smith, you all know, made the



first exploration of the coast of New England, from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod, in 1614. Within these limits, according to his own account, he "sounded about twenty-five excellent, good harbors," but whether the one some of you have sailed upon to-day was included in the number or not, no one can tell. From the hills you have looked out upon "Augoam" and the great bay "north of the fair headland Tragabigzanda." We must rejoice that this name, notwithstanding the romantic interest connected with it, was soon changed for that of Ann, queen of James I. The name Squam is an Indian word, first occurring in print, so far as I know, in William Wood's map of Massachusetts, drawn in 1633, where it is spelled Wonasquam. It also occurs in Winthrop's Journal, under the year 1635; and at a little later date in Josselyn's "Account of Two Voyages to New England." He spells it Wonasquam, and calls it "a dangerous place to sail by in stormie weather, by reason of the many rocks and foaming breakers."

The scenic features of this locality are very noticeable; and, considering the rugged character of its surface, it is hardly surprising that eighty-six years elapsed after the incorporation of the town before a sufficient number of inhabitants were found on it to set up a distinct parish organization. Of this, and its ministers, Mr. Coffin, one of the number, has just given us an interesting account. He might, if time had permitted, have enlarged much upon the ministry of Rev. Ezra Leonard. I look upon the conversion of this pastor and his people from the ancient faith of the New England churches to the doctrine of universal salvation as one of the most remarkable events in the history of the town. Here is a minister, a graduate of Brown University, educated in the strictest doctrines of Calvinism, and settled over a church which

has for many years listened to him as the expounder and advocate of these doctrines, who announces to his people that a great change in his religious belief has taken place, and that he must, if not there, elsewhere, henceforth preach a doctrine he has all his life been laboring to destroy; and these people, after serious deliberation, conclude that it is better to change their religion than to change their minister. This action was a striking testimonial to the superiority of christian character over sectarian profession, and the result of it was an abundant harvest of religious harmony and joy throughout the twenty years of his continued ministry. The memories of these people are even now, forty years after his death, full of the kind words and good deeds of this honored and beloved pastor. The description of the good minister in Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" will apply to him. "E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side;" so, at least, must have thought the poor, ill-shod woman whom he met in the road as he was walking home one wintry day, and to whom he gave the pair of shoes, which, to supply an urgent need of his wife, he had been to the harbor to buy.

Rev. C. E. BARNES of Salem felt a deep interest in the study of nature. He believed that the more we knew of nature, the more plainly should we perceive that the God of creation was the God of revelation.

Dr. ADDISON DAVIS of Boston, a Squam boy, spoke most eloquently of the swarm of B's abounding here: beauties, beaches, berries, belles, etc. He was glad that the Institute had come here, for he knew that they would come again. Men who study do know something better in quality and quantity than those who do not, and they increase the sum of human happiness.

The LIBRARIAN announced the following additions :—

*By Donation.*

- ABBOTT, C. C., of Trenton, N. J. Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War. 1 vol. 8vo. Trenton, N. J. 1872.
- CATE, S. M. The Pellet, a paper at the Homœopathic Fair, Boston, April, 1872.
- FOOTE, CALEB. Files of several County papers, May, June, July, 1872.
- GREEN, S. A., of Boston. Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Boston City Hospital. 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1868. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 47.
- GRIFFIN, LA ROY, of Andover. Catalogue of Phillips Academy, 1871-2.
- HAYDEN, F. V. U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Profiles, Sketches, etc. 1 vol. 4to. New York, 1872.
- PEABODY ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, Salem. Memoirs. Vol. i, No. 3.
- POORE, B. PERLEY, of West Newbury. U. S. Official Register, 1871. 1 vol. 8vo. Post Office Directory, 1 vol. 8vo. Washington and Georgetown Directories for 1868, 1869, 1870. 3 vols. 8vo.
- SALEM NATIONAL BANK. Boston Daily Advertiser, 1871, 1872.
- SALEM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. New York Commercial Advertiser, 1858, 1859, 1860, 3 vols. folio. New York Daily Advertiser, 1861, 1 vol. folio. New York Shipping List, 1857-8, 1858-9, 1860, 1861, 4 vols. folio. Boston Daily Advertiser, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861, 5 vols. folio.
- SPENCER, THOMAS, of Bransby, near Lincoln, Eng. Doomsday Book Translation by Chas. G. Smith, 1 vol. 8vo. Battle of Agincourt, 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1833.
- SPOFFORD, DR., of Groveland. Genealogy of the Spofford Family, 1 vol. 12mo.

*By Exchange.*

- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Memoirs of. Vol. x, Pt. I, 1868. Proceedings of, sigs. 38-51 of Vol. viii. 1870.
- ARCHIV FÜR ANTHROPOLOGIE. Bd. v, Heft II, 1872. 4to pamph.
- BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE ET REVUE SUISSE. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles. Nos. 169-173, 1872. 5 pamphlets, 8vo.
- CANADIAN INSTITUTE, of Toronto. The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature and History, Vol. xiii, No. 4. July, 1872.
- GESELLSCHAFT NATURFORSCHENDER FREUNDE ZU BERLIN. Sitzungs-Berichte, 1871. 8vo pamph.
- IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The Annals of Iowa, Apr., 1872. 8vo pamph.
- K. K. ZOOL. BOTAN. GESELLSCHAFT IN WEIN. Verhandlungen, Jahrg., 1871. Bd. xxi. 1 vol. 8vo.
- KONGLIGA SVENSKA VETENSKAPS AKADEMIÉN STOCKHOLM. Oversigt, Bd. xxvi, xxvii, 1869, 1870. Lefnadsteckningar, Bd. i, Häfte II, 1870. Handlingar, Bd. vii, viii, ix, 1868, 1869, 1870.
- L'INSTITUT ROYAL GRAND-DUCAL DE LUXEMBOURG. Publications, Tome xii, 8vo pamph. 1872.
- NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHER GESELLSCHAFT ISIS IN DRESDEN. Sitzungs-Berichte. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1871. 8vo pamph.
- NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. Hist. Gen. Register and Antiquarian Journal, July, 1872. 8vo pamph.
- ROYAL SOCIETY of Tasmania. Monthly Notices of Papers and Proceedings for 1870. 8vo pamph.
- SENCKENBERGISCHE NATURFORSCHENDE GESELLSCHAFT IN FRANKFURT. Abhandlungen, Bd. viii, Pt. I, II. 4to pamph. Bericht, 1870, 1871. 8vo pamph.



SOCIÉTÉ D'ACCLIMATATION. Bulletin, Mensuel, 2me Serie, Tome ix, 1872.

VEREIN ZUR BEFÖRDERUNG DES GARTENBAUES IN BERLIN. Wochenschrift, Jahrg, xiv. Numbers 1-52. 1871.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMMTEN NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN IN BERLIN. Bd. iv, July-Dec., 1871. 6 pamphlets. 8vo.

PUBLISHERS. American Naturalist. Christian World. Gloucester Telegraph. Haverhill Gazette. Ipswich Chronicle. Land and Water. Lawrence American. Lynn Reporter. Lynn Transcript. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Peabody Press. Sailors' Magazine and Seamen's Friend. Salem Observer.

The SECRETARY announced the following correspondence :—

J. W. Balch, Boston, July 31; J. Prescott, Boston, July 30; Boston Public Library, July 22; Bowdoin College, Trustees, Aug. 5; Buffalo Historical Society, July 22, Aug. 2; Frankfort-a-M., Die Senkenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Mar. 19; London Royal Society, July 1; Maine Historical Society, Aug. 5; Maryland Historical Society, July 23; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Aug. 5; New York Historical Society, July 19, 22, Aug. 3; Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, July 30; Rhode Island Historical Society, Aug. 1; Stockholm, L. Academie Royale Suedoise des Sciences, Avril, Mai 8.

The PRESIDENT read the following letters from Messrs. Thomas Spencer and E. W. Farley, which were addressed to him and had recently been received.

BRANSBY, NEAR LINCOLN, 10th 7th mo., 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day forwarded, by son Franklin who sails from Liverpool in the "Spain" for New York, a partial translation of Doomsday book and hope that it may be accepted as a small contribution to the historical department of the Institute. I am prompted to do so by the fact that on one of my voyages from Salem to the old country, some Salem gentlemen requested me to hunt up a full translation of the original Doomsday. This commission I could not execute and I am not now aware that such a translation is extant. With this volume there is a map of England which exhibits a picture of the country very much as the Pilgrim fathers left it behind them.

I have forwarded by the same conveyance History of the "Battle of Agincourt" because it contains the Roll Call of the principal English gentry, the class who followed our fifth Henry in his famous expedition. I remember on one occasion hearing the Rev. Mr. Withington of Newbury quote from this Roll Call to prove from the similarity of names that the principal part of the early settlers of New England were from the same class. This little reminiscence prompted me to send the History. It is not a readable book any more than Doomsday,

but it may have an interest for the archæologist and, peradventure, a place in the historical department. It is a cherished doctrine of mine that the history of old England and New England are identical up to the great Revolution.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of books and papers relating to the antiquities of Salem and its vicinity, together with some that exhibit a pleasant picture of the happy life of the good people of the good old town. Long may they continue to enjoy their happiness. I remember with affectionate gratitude their kindness to me and mine when we were poor and strangers among them. Believe me, dear Dr. Wheatland, thy sincere friend and humble coadjutor,

THOMAS SPENCER.

NEW CASTLE, MAINE, JULY 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—During my pleasant call at the rooms of the Institute, at Plummer Hall, in October last, in company with my friend, Cyrus Woodman, Esq., of Cambridge, I promised to send you a history of the oak arm-chair, which I saw there, which was presented to the Essex Historical Society, June 27, 1821, by the late Robert Brookhouse, Esq., of Salem.

This I should have done long since, had I not been waiting to make a fit disposition of another chair, the mate of yours, at that time in my possession and which has a history similar to yours, down to the time the latter went into the possession of Mr. Brookhouse.

I have given mine to Bowdoin College, for a Commencement Chair, with a plate added, suitably inscribed. As my letter to President Chamberlain, of that Institution, embraces all that is of interest connected with both chairs, including a chest and a tape loom, all of which comprised a set of four pieces of furniture, formerly belonging to the Dennis family, of Ipswich, in your county, I send you by this mail, a copy of the Brunswick Telegraph, of July 26th inst. containing the letter, and it is unnecessary for me to add any thing farther to the subject of this communication.

Yours very respectfully,

E. W. FARLEY.

The following extract from the letter of Mr. Farley to President Chamberlain was then read.

Its history is this: it was brought from England, probably in 1635, when Daniel and Thomas Dennis, the first emigrants, so far as I can discover, of the Dennis family of Ipswich, Essex County, Mass., came over. This chair, with its mate, similar in style, though a size smaller

(from which circumstance, I infer that it was for the matron of the house), an oaken chest, about 2 feet 6 inches in length, by 1 foot 6 inches in width, with legs, and a lid, its sides carved like the chair, and a small tape loom, such as the ladies of the olden time used to manufacture their garter stuff, comprised a set of four pieces of furniture, which my paternal grandmother, Sarah Dennis, wife of John Farley, both of said Ipswich, brought to this town, to which they removed in 1772 or 1773. Its mate, through Robert Brookhouse, of Salem, Mass., who married a daughter of my grandfather Farley, found its way back to Essex County, and was presented by him to the Essex Historical Society (since merged in the Essex Institute), on the day of its organization, June 27, 1821, and was occupied by the venerable Dr. Holyoke, its first President. It is now at the rooms of the Institute, at Plummer Hall, in Salem. Some years afterwards, the chest went into the possession of Mr. Brookhouse, and is now in the possession of his daughter (by a second wife), Mrs. Perkins, wife of Judge Perkins, of Salem. The tape loom has been lost, or destroyed.

That chest bears the date of 1630. David Dennis, a brother of my grandmother, Sarah Dennis, aforesaid, who died at Nobleboro', in this State, in October, 1843, aged 92, told me a few months prior to his decease, that these pieces of furniture were then more than 200 years old. His statement, taken in connection with the date upon the chest, establishes, I think, beyond reasonable cavil, the age of the chair.

Mr. R. KNOWLAND of Marblehead, after a few preliminary remarks, offered a resolution of thanks to the proprietors of the church, to Messrs. James S. Jewett, George Norwood, Josiah Friend, John D. Davis, Elias Davis, Jr., A. F. Bragdon, W. E. Dennis, John A. Going, James A. Dennison, Fred. Davis, Fred. W. Lane, James Davis, E. W. Coffin, and all others who had been active in their attentions, during this pleasant visit to Annisquam. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The meeting closed at 4 o'clock and the party was conveyed from the church to the railroad station in carriages in waiting and departed highly pleased with their excursion, both as to the kind reception by the people of the village and the beautiful scenery and views presented on every hand.



CATALOGUE OF THE MAMMALS OF FLORIDA, WITH NOTES ON  
THEIR HABITS, DISTRIBUTION, ETC.—BY C. J. MAYNARD.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following paper is the result of notes taken during three winters' travel in Florida. These journeys were undertaken mainly for the purpose of studying the habits of the birds found in this region, but considerable attention was also paid to the mammals. The first trip was made during the winter of 1868-69, when the country about the lower St. John's, Lake Harney, and the eastern coast, north of Cape Canaveral, was explored. At this time I was accompanied by Messrs. C. A. Thurston and J. F. LeBaron, who served as assistants. The second journey was accomplished during the season of 1870-71. Then the country on the western coast about Cedar Keys, and the southern portion of Florida, including the Keys and Everglades, were visited. I was assisted in my researches by Mr. H. W. Henshaw, and accompanied by my artist friend, Mr. E. L. Weeks.

The ensuing winter (1871-72) found me once more on the St. John's River. The country along this river was explored as far as South Lake; then we visited Indian River and examined the coast as far as Spruce Creek on the north, south to Jupiter Inlet. I was accompanied by an assistant, Mr. E. C. Greenwood, and Messrs. G. W. Winegar, T. P. Barnes, Jr. and F. A. Ober. I am indebted to the gentlemen named for notes and specimens. I would also tender my thanks to Capt. Douglass Dummett of East Florida, Dr. J. V. Harris of Miami, Mr. J. L. Burton, who served me well as a guide, for valuable notes and assistance, and to Prof. S. F. Baird, Dr. Harrison Allen and Mr. J. A. Allen for kindness in identifying specimens.

Besides the notes upon the habits, distribution, etc., of the species given, some of which may perhaps be new, I have been able to add one species to the fauna of the United States, one to the eastern section of the Union and one to Florida. A few other mammals than those given may occur in the state, especially the smaller species. But I trust this will prove a tolerably correct catalogue of the mammals which inhabit Florida.

FELIDÆ.

1. *Felis concolor* LINN.

Panther, Tiger, Puma.

This large cat is very common on Indian River, in the interior and more southern sections of the state, but is not found on the Keys. It is quite a formidable animal, growing sometimes to be eleven feet in length, measuring from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail, and

if its courage corresponded with its size it would be a dangerous foe to the inhabitants. It is, however, exceedingly cowardly and I never knew of any well authenticated instance of its attacking man, although some stories were related of its carrying away young children, which may have been true. The puma is capable of performing such feats, for it possesses great strength. Capt. Dummett informed me that he had shot one near his plantation in the autumn of 1871, which had killed a full grown buck and was devouring it.

Like many of this family the puma is nocturnal in its habits and remains concealed in the dense swamps and hummocks during the day, commonly reclining on the limb of a tree. It is said to drop upon its prey from such an elevation, and many old hunters warned me against passing through the thick woods in the early morning or late in the evening as they said that the tigers were usually on the alert at such times and might be tempted to spring upon one if he were alone. It is very inquisitive when its dominions are invaded during the day, and will often follow the intruder for some distance, uttering a low, moaning cry, but is always careful to keep concealed.

Besides this peculiar low note it emits a variety of harsh sounds, some of which are only given during the night, and are quite terrifying when first heard, especially one in particular which resembles the scream of a woman in extreme agony. This cry is more frequently given in March, when the males are in pursuit of the females. I think the young are dropped in the autumn. Skins of this animal which I have seen from Florida are of a decidedly rufous color without spots or bars. It may be well to remark that I have frequently heard, from hunters, of tigers which were not only of a larger size than the common species, but which were said to be spotted. I never saw a specimen, but it is not impossible that the closely allied species *Felis onca* may be found here, although I hardly think it probable.

[To be continued.]